## PORT ROYAL'S FUIURE.

WHAT ATTORNEY GENERAL TOWN-SEND SAYS OF IT.

He Advises the General Assembly to Guard Against Pitfalls, and Make That

COLUMBIA, S. C., Nov. 16 .- The an nual report of Attorney General Town send will be issued by the State print er tomorrow. The entire report deals with the extensive litigation in which the State is engaged or has been engaged during the past year, and every page is of interest, the exact status of

each case being given.

There is nothing in the report, however, of more widespread interest than the Attorney General's synopsis of the cases by which the unbottling of Port Boyal has been temporarily accom-Lished and his suggestions to the Gen eral Assembly as to the manner of

making the unbottling permanent. After devoting several pages of in-terest to all bearing upon the action of the Legislature looking towards this matter. Maj. Townsend gives in de tail the many moves in the manage ment of the case and then proceeds:

"The defendants then interposed a demurrer to the complaint, on the ground that the court had no jurisdiction over the subject of the action, that the plaintiff (the State) had no legal capacity to sue, and that the com-plaint did not state facts sufficient to constitute a cause of action. These demurrers were also overruled by Judge Aldrich, and thirty days allowed the defendant to answer or appear the defendant to answer or appeal. Thereupon the defendants gave notice of an appeal on a number of points

"It being then absolutely necessary that some administrative orders should be passed instructing the receiver as to the management of the road pending the appeal, they were proposed by his counsel to Judge Aldrich and signed. Forthwith the defendants entered appeals to the Supreme Court from all these orders.

"This makes three separate appeals in each of the cases, and there being two cases, it makes six appeals in all being taken by the defendants and now pending before the Supreme Court of the

State.
"These appeals will probably be heard at the approaching term of the Supreme Court, but in the orderly course of events the decision will not be rendered until some time in the spring. If the Supreme Court should sustain Judge Aldrich in holding that the case had not been removed to the United States Court, it is more than probable that an immediate appeal will be taken by the defendants to the Su-Court of the United States. where the case will be locked up for years. And at any rate none of the appeals are on the final merits of the case, but are merely on interlocutory orders, so that the cases will have to from the Central Railroad availing itself of the locus penitentiae allowed by the General Assembly, they have interposed every possible technical objection have strenuously refused to recognize the jurisdiction of the State courts, and have in every way possible delayed and impeded the progress of the cause.

"The outgoing receiver, who still is president of the Central railroad, has tailed to deliver to Mr. Averill as receiver all the property and assets in his hands, belonging to him, and has shown no disposition whatever to facilitate the purposes of the State.

The action of the State is more than through the new management of the The terrible cyclone which visited portions of our coast in the last of August wrought great havoc with the Port Royal and Augusta Railway Company. A large portion of its wharves were destroyed, its warehouses un-roofed, tresiles and bridges washed down, and its track from Port Royal to Yemassee torn up and damaged so that it was entirely impassable. With great and commendable energy and zeal the receiver, Mr. Averill, personally superintended the restoration of his road, and in a wonderfully short period of time hadit open

for transportation. But despite this serious obstacle to successful operations, he has not only handled the usual business on the road but has commudication with Europe through Port Royal by a direct line of steamers leaving Port Royal bimonth. ly. This is the pioneer line. Circumstances all tend to show that as soon a it is satisfactorily demonstrated that Port Royal is open, and will remain open vessels will crowd into its ample harbor and the great object originally contemplated by the State in granting this charter will be accomplished.

"Another proof of the correctness of the State's position is shown by the cotton movement at Augusta. With out cutting rates at all the amount of cotton carried by the Port Royal railroud out of Augusta has been five or six times as large in proportion as it was during the past season. In fact the cotton moved by the Port Royal road exceeds the amount of cotton moved by all other roads out of Augus-

ta put together. The great drawback to permanent successis the uncertainty as to the re suit of litigation. A receiver, however able be may be, is always handicapped by the necessary uncertainty of his tenure. His receivership may last for years, but may terminate at any time. No contract that he can make is bining beyond the term of his receiver-

ship.
"This is felt particularly in negotiaand the conduct of the railroad. The or any expenditure of money. If it was teday an established fact that the railroad and the port would be kept lowing parties for violations of the

out and finally defeat it.

"The question for the consideration of the General Assembly is whether the State is willing to subject itself to

a process of this character from a cor-poration of its own creation, but now ominated and its policy controlled entirely by a foreign corporation or whether it will exercise the powers reserved for such occasions as this and require that this corporation shall be reorganized in accordance with the sureorganized in accordance with the supreme spirit and policy of its laws, to preme spirit and policy of its laws, to says:

"This was a prosecution at October the dispensary this is a case in which the State should insist on its being done.

commend the passage by the General place which had been run as a bar and Assembly of an act repealing the charter of the Port Royal and Augusta Railroad Company, and providing in a proper way for the winding up of its corporate existence, and for distribution of its assets by a sale, among the creditors and athers locally continued the continued of the act under which the prosecutions were brought and the thereto, according to their several priorities. In this bill care should be taken to provide that in the organizataken to provide that in the organiza-tion of any new corporation there should be such supervision and scrutiny as to prevent the new corporation being organized as a mere representaive of the Central railroad of Georgia,

only to the proper dignity of the State itself, but also to carry out the purpose tor which this corporation was created and further, for the benefit of those citizens of the State living along its line who have been so long denied the privileges which they now enjoy the privileges which they now enjoy and which were originally intended to be confered upon them."

Attorney General Townsend, in concluding his report says: "In conclusion I will say that the litigation of the present year has been great, and far in excess of any year perhaps in the history of the State, and probably even of many years together. This is to be regretted in one sense, but in a bold and vigorous execution of the laws, some of which were entirely new. litigation was to be expected, and indeed could not be avoided with safety to the in-

terests of the State.
"The expenses, too, as you will see from this report, have gone far beyond the appropriation made by the Legislature at its last session. This could not be avoided. I was fortunate in making arrangements to meet all these ex-penses, and I trust that your honorable body will make such provision in regard thereto as shown by this report

No wonder the Attorney General has orders, so that the cases will have to come back for trial anyhow. It will be readily seen from this that whilst so far the State has been successful in the position she has taken, and the courts have recognized her right to institute these proceedings and have a sary law and all since the littingation has been great. A glance through the thirty odd pages of the report shows that there have been fifty-eight cases brought as an outcome of the dispensional trial anyhow. It will be the position has been great. A glance through the position she has taken, and the littingation has been great. A glance through the position she has taken, and the littingation has been great. A glance through the position she has taken, and the littingation has been great. A glance through the position she has taken, and the littingation has been great. A glance through the position she has taken, and the littingation has been great. A glance through the position she has taken, and the littingation has been great. A glance through the position she has taken, and the littingation has been great. A glance through the position she has taken, and the littingation has been great. A glance through the position she has taken, and the littingation has been great. A glance through the position she has taken, and the littingation has been great. institute these proceedings and have a receiver appointed, that the litigation promises to be interminable. So far cases, too, are only those with which the Attorney General had to do. After giving a carefully prepared, yet brief resume of each State the Attorney General gives the present status.

First comes the trade mark case in which the case won. Major Townsend says he understands there will be an appeal to the United States Supreme

there were the two cases Then brought by the Richmond and Danville road against the Railroad Commission in regard to the whiskey rate. In regard to these cases the report says: "Judge Simonton has rendered his decision in favor of the State on justified by the results already attained | the Constitutional points, and has referred it to R. W. Shand, Esq., of Columbia, S. C., special master, to take testimony and report as to the reasonableness or unreasonableness of said rates. No testimony has yet been taken, owing to the great pressure of business in my 'office, but I expect yery soon to move before said master for that purpose.'

Then there are the two mandamus cases brought in the State Supreme Court by Major Hamilton on the matter of liquor licenses which the State

The cases of Ward and Langford, the railroad agents, involving the right to deliver whiskey, is treated of. Major Townsend says he is now waiting for his appeal from Judge Simonton's decision in these cases to be heard by the United States Supreme Court.

In regard to the case of the State vs James in Darlington county, which was an action in the State courts to test the constitutionality of the dispensary act, the report says it was removed to the United States Circuit Court, is now on the docket and the Attorney General will intervene on behalf of the State to protect the State's rights. The argument will hardly come up before December.

Peasant, Walterboro and Columbia are treated of. All were decided in favor of the State, but in the Richland case an appeal was taken which will be heard at the approaching term of the State Supreme Court.

Several pages are devoted to the celebrated Swan case. The history of the ase is given and Major Townsend concludes: "Judge Simonton decided in layor of the railway authorities. A writ of babeas corpus was sued out from Mr. Justice Field, of the Supreme Court of the United States, and the case is to be heard on the 6th day of November. The State will contend that there was no Federal question in volved and Judge Simonton was without jurisdiction in the matter."

Tre case of McCullough vs the Board tions for the opening of Port Royal of Control for Darlington county, which was to enjoin the opening of the uncertainty as to the regult of the lit- dispensa, , in that county, is very fully igation, and whether or not the domi- discussed. This is the case heard benation of the Central railroad will be fore Justice Pope, in which he has been restored; and the bottling up process of so long getting up a decision, and is Port Royal again put into effect renders persons unwilling to enter into ture to make an appropriation covercontracts involving any length of time jug the expense of Messrs. Boyd and Brown, assistant counsel.

Prosecutions have been commenced open an independent and competitive point, I am satisfied that arrangements could be made in addition to those already entered into which would place way, C. F. Heins, Leo Bullwinkle, J. stirring notes of "Dixie" from the cornect of Miss Alice Raymons, of Washington, D. C., the Augusta Exposition and Georgia State Fair was formally opened.

Criminal and civil prosecutions have been entered against John O'Donnell, of Anderson, and David Morris, of Sumter. for violations of the dispensary law.

Lastly comes the rice beer cases from this city against J. C. H. Troeger, W. E. Byrd (2), Ben David, Jerome Fagan, Thomas Fagan, J. M. Ivery, Heinz Jacobs. In Speaking of the test

riginally created. It seems that his is a case in which the State should assist on its being done.

"I would, therefore, respectfully redefendant had sold the liquors at his defendant had sold the liquors at his saloon before the 1st day of July. Molaw and rendered an opinion in favor of the defendant. An appeal was promptly taken from his decision and the case is now in the Supreme Court,"

or other competitive corporation. No dispensary cases developing "I think such a course' is due not since October are included in this re-No dispensary cases developing port .- The State.

## Figuring on Finances.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 15 .- One of the subjects to engage the attention of Congress when it convenes in regular session at the beginning of December, will be a new banking currency sys-tem. The monetary necessities of the country has reached such an acute condition that radical legislation on this subject has become an immediate prob-

ability.
In the past two weeks Congressman Springer, of Illinois, chairman of the House committee on banks and currency, Senator Voorhees, of Indiana, chairman of the Senate Committee on linance, Congressman Dewitt Warner, of New York, and others who will be prominent in legislation on this subject this winter, have been engaged in frequent consultations with the President, Secretary of the Tre surv, Comptroller of the Currency and other fin in cial officers of the administration with a view to legislation which will provide a larger and more convertable circulating medium, without involving financial or political embarrassment that would grow out of a revival of flat money days. Chairman Springer, of the House committee on banking and currency, just left the city this afternoon after a number of conferences with members of the administration. Chairman Voorhees, of the Senate fi-nance committee, and the financial officers of the Treasury Department, it immediately after the reconvening of Congress.

Congressmen Warner, Sperry and leading Republican members of the House committee on banking and currency are understood to be Springer's active colaborers. It is quite generally conceded that any legislation which may become a law can only be the result of harmonious action between the two political parties.
Mr. Springer said: "We have been

engaged several months in the preparation of a bill which, at the proper time, we will introduce into the House, and have referred to the committee on banking and currency, of which I am chairman. Our object is to respond as far as possible to the reasonable demands of the country for a better system of currency, and to provide a plan by which currency can be placed upon a better basis. Any effort, in my judgment, to return to a system of State banks, which prevailed before the war, would be futile. Even if the 10 per cent. tax on State banks should be re moved it would furnish little or no relief to the country. What is required and demanded by the country is a national currency which shall at all times be convertible into coin on demand, elastic in character, and sufficient in volume to be distributed over the country so as to respond to the wants of trade and prevent congestion."

The Augusta Exposition. AUGUSTA Ga., Nov. 14.—For the third time in the history of Augusta have the people of this city been joined by representatives of over half of the States or the Union in the formal opening of the Augusta Exposition. On this occasion however there is joined with this enterprise the Georgia State Fair, under the management of the Georgia State Agricultural Society, the two combined forming an ex--position that will equal in its scope The three cases brought to prevent and magnitude any similar enterprise the opening of the dispensaries at Mt. ever attempted in the history of the South. Today fifty thousand people turned out to witness the grand procession of military, civic bodies and the firemen of the city that paraded the principle streets and wound up at the exposition building which was packed with a hustling bustling crowd of good natured humanity. In the procession there was Governor gia, ex-Governor McDaniel and Gen. lement A. Evans, the most probable future Governor now before the people In the building is the finest agricultural display of Southern products ever South Carolina and the collective exparticipating In the industrial, me-chanical and electrical departments nearly all of the States and eight nations are represented, while among the other a tractions are many of the best features from the Midway Platsance at the World's Fur. President Patrick Walsh, of the Augusta Exposition Company, delivered the opening address, after prayer by Rev. Lansing Burrows. Mayor Alex inder and Governor Martin Mayor Alex inder and Governor Martin Mayor Alex index and Governor Mayor Mayo ernor Northen also made addres es. The divine benediction was sked oy railroad would be free of the Central in the criminal courts against the fol- wildest enthusiasm awakened by the

WASHINGTON, Nov. 15.-An air of frofound mystery surrounds that por-ion of the House of Representatives where the ways and means committee room is located. The members of the committee have been pledged to the trictest secrecy regarding the propos ed changes of duty, and this pledge has been as faithfully respected by them as is consistent with human fra-ilty. Newspaper men are carefully avoided. One of the members, who was cornered by a reporter this morning, hastily jumped inside the elevator drew the door to with nervous haste. and grasping the rope, helped the conductor to propel it basementwards, and thus made his escape.

Notwithstanding these precautions, some of the details of the committee's work are gradually becoming public. There is apparently no doubt that wool coal and iron ore will be placed on the free list. Upon these points there is now practical unanimity, although unlast named.

It is understood that a material reduction will be made on steel rails. When the McKinley bill was before Pennsylvania appeared before the finance committee and assured Senator Sherman that a duty of \$8 a ton would be an ample protection to the manufacturers. Notwithstanding this assurance, the duty was placed at \$13.44 a ton, and this rate is still in force. Remembering this, some of the Demo-cratic members of the ways and means committee have argued that the rate be lowered to \$8 It is expected, how-ever, that the duty which will finally agreed upon will be be a compromise between the present figure and \$8. The duty on tin plate will probably be reduced from two and two-tenths

cents to one cent. The schedules of texible fabrics have been substantially agreed upon, in accordance with the Democratic theory of free raw materials and reduced duties on manufactured goods. woolen duties will be similar to those in the Springer bill—not above 40 per ent. advalorem, and at 25 per cent. on only a tew items. The rate on manu facturers of cotton will be about 40 per cent., including cotton hosiery as well as fabrics. The duties on linen goods and laces will suffer a considerade reduction, in view of the fact that flax and the other raw materials of the industry are going upon the free list. The representatives of the linen man ufactures have been bringing strong pressure to bear upon the committee to maintain the existing duties, but the compound duties are likely to be abolished in every case, and some of

the advalorem duties reduced. A meeting of all the Democratic members of the committee will be held tomorrow, at which time the sub-committee having in charge the various schedules will submit their reports. The work of adjusting and harmonizing the reduction will then be continned until the bill shall have been completed. It is expected that this result will be reached the last of next week, or not later than the Monday following. The bill will then be reported to the full committee and made public

the same day.
Chairman Wilson believes that the bill will be taken up in the House and generally debated for about ten days preceeding the holiday recess. Mr. Wilson will make the opening speech in support of the measure, and it is understood that Burrows of Michigan one of the leading Republican members of the committee, will speak first for his side. An effort will be made to close general debate as quickly as possible, in order that the House may proceed to consider the measure under

the five minutes rule. There is no intention on the part of Republican members of the House to llibuster against the bill or unnecessaily delay its passage. They recognize the futility of filibustering, inasmuch as the committee on rules may at any time report an order fixing a date when a vote shall be taken, thus cutting off further debate. Aside from this fact, the Republican minority have no desire to prevent the majority from passing the bill. While they regard any modifications in the existing tariff law as hurtful to the business interests of the country, they are philosophical enough to agree that the Democratic party was placed in power on a plat form which declared in favor of tariff reduction, and that they, and not the Republicans are responsible for the consequences, whatever they may be.

KICKING AGAINST THE FREE LIST. The iron and coal men of Alabama will not be accorded a formal hearing by the ways and means committee. or a week or two past, Congressman Wheeler, Senator Pugh and others have been interviewing members of the ways and means committee, with a view of having a hearing accorded to the representatives of the Commercial Club of Birmingham, who desired to protest against the proposition now Northen of G-or- pending in the committee to place iron ore and coal on the free list. At a recent meeting of the Commercial Club of Birmingham, which is composed of capitalists and manufacturers hat city, resolutions were adopted seen, fifteen counties of Georgia and cailing upon the Alabama Senators and R presentatives in Congress to vote hibit of the State of South Carolina against any oul reported by the ways and means committee to place iron ore and coal on the free list. As Birmingham is the great manufacturing city of the "New South", the s and taken by hese ma utacturers is having considerable weight upon the Alabama mempers in Coogress. Congressman Wheelr has had several conterences with Chairman Wilson of the ways and means committee, and Senator Pugh has been telegraphed by the Commercial Ciub to request that a delegation from that body be accorded a hearing pelore the ways and means committee the 21st inst.

But the Alabamans will be disapported, for after consultation with other cord any formal hearings to the Bir- they were blown to atoms,

the success of the enterprise beyond any possible peradventure.

"It can be readily seen from the facts already stated that in the ordinary course there is before us a long tedious and expensive litigation. It is manifest that the Central railroad intends in every possible way to resist the demand of the State, and if possible to prevent it; that every legal resource will be exhausted to delay, tire out and finally defeat it.

"The question for the consideration"

"The question for the consideration of the considerat the delegation still persists in coming to Washington, they will have to content themselves with informal interviews with the various members of the committee, instead of receiving public

hearing. Cangressman Magner of New York is protesting vigorously against the placing of cotton bagging on the free list and has announced to Democratic members of the ways and means committee that he will vote against their bill if it contains this provision.

Congressman Bland of Missouri has also come to the front lately in the role of one of those dissatisfied with the proposed tariff bill, and is reported as threatening to vote against the bill and fight it on the floor of the House if it places wool on the free list.

A Bold Robbery.
CHICAGO, Ill., Nov. 15.—John A.
Drake, treasurer of the Indiana, Illinois and Iowa Railroad Company, was
sandbagged and robbed of \$20,000 in the office of the company on the ninth til recently, it was a mooted question be advisable to o'clock to-day. Drake had the money retain a fair duty on the two articles in a little hand satchel and was preparing to go out on the road to pay the employees. He had first placed the cash the Senate, three years ago, one of the largest manufacturers of steel rails in Pennsylvania appeared before the senate was about to leave the office, when two men stole up behind him and felled him to the floor by several hard blows on the bound or by sible and ere he could move a finger in defense, he claims the thieves tore the satchel from his hand and rushed out of the office, slamming the door as they went. They rode down in an elevator very unconcernedly and made their

Drake notified the central station a soon as possible and by 8 o'clock ever detective that Inspector Shea could spare was put to work on the case. It was the most daring sensational robbery that has occured in Chicago in many years. Occurring as it did in one of the best known office buildings in the city, right in the very heart of the business district, the crime caused the greatest excitement. The early hour selected by the thieves is all that prevented their immediate capture. It has been the custom of the treasurer to pay the employees of the road in checks. Had the custom been continued, the startling robbery would not have been attempted in all probability, but within the past week, the officials of the company decided to pay the men in currency.

From the story told by Treasure Drake, it appears evident that the robbers knew of this change. In some way they learned that Drake intended to call at the office, get the money and take an early train. They must have followed him into the building, around the North corridor of the ninth figor sandbag, and when he sank to the floor insensible, seized the hand-bag and successfully escaped into the street. Where they went then detectives are trying to find out. Every effort was mad to keep the robbery a secret Mr. Whitehead, General Agent of the road was found at the office in the Rookery at 12 o'clock, and refused at first to give any of the details of the robbery, but finally said that the amount of money stolen was about \$20,000. Drake has been with the Indiana. Illinois and Iowa Railroad ever since it was organized. He and his father, the President, are part owners

of the property. An Explanation.

COLUMBIA, S. C., Nov. 15.—The grand jury of Georgetown County in a ecent presentment jumped on State Dispenser D. H. Traxler for selling liquors that were short measure. Mr Fraxler was asked about the matter yesterday. He said that when the glass factories, with whom the State nad contracts for the Dispensary bottles shut down in July and no regular Dispensary bottles could be obtained, the State was compelled to buy a few bottles somewhere else to fill in with. After a lot of these were put up and shipped out Mr. Traxler discovered that they were short measure, but it was too late to remedy the matter then. He determined, however, to remedy the matter as far as possible and sent out the following circular to all the Dispensers in the State which will explain the matter and set Mr. Traxler

right. The circular is as follows: Dispenser: I wish to call your attention to the fact that your orders for pints and half pints are not filled for the reason we have no flasks. The glass factories all closed down on July and did not resume until September , since which time we have not been able to receive new goods, but we will be getting them in now and your orders will receive the prompt attention they deserve. You will discover that we have put some pints and half pints in green, flat flasks without the palmetto tee blown therein. Some of them do not exactly hold full measure and you will so inform your people that they will not be disappointed. We were forced to this in order to, as nearly as possible, meet the demand in this emergency and our inability to problown into them and see that they are well cleaned of the wax. In remitting, if you send exchange, let it be on Columbia, Charleston or New York, as all boxes and wrappers promptly and in good order. Respectfully,
D. H. TRAXLER, State Com.

Brown to Atoms.

BARDSTOWN, Ky., Nov. 12 -The fury of at least a part of the mob that would have hanged Phil Evans has at last vented itself in an awful nanner. At 12 o'clock last night the house of Evans two miles in the woods back of Samuels station was blown up with dynamite and a fusilade of shots fired. The fragments of the dwelling burned until nothing but the bricks are left. The aged mother of Evans and his wife and dau, hter though known to have re-Democratic members of the committee | ured last night are nowhere to be found. Chairman Wison has declined to ac- There is every reasan to believe that

### THE LUNATIC ASYLUM. Year's Beceipts and Expenditures Im-

portant Recommendations.

COLUMBIA, S. C., Nov. 15.—The annual report of the regents of the State lunatic asylum has been put in the hands of the printer, having been pre-pared by Superintendent Babcock, Several recommendations are made to the Legislature, one being that the name of the institution be changed to "the State Hospital for the Insane." Superintendent Babcock has this to say on an important subject:
"The plea of insanity as a defense or palliation for crime has been

brought forward in several cases of alleged mental disease sent nere dur-ing the past year. In four of these cases it was obviously the purpose of the accused to escape just punishment for their misdeeds. The detection of maligering is often attended with difficulty, and usually requires close observation for some length of time together with a careful analysis of the history of the case."

The superintendent says that the asylum is not a secure place for these suddenly developed insane criminals. Their idea of getting to the asylum is to escape. He recommends that they be placed in the hospital in the penitentiary yard until observation can determine their condition. The following figures relating to the asylum will be found of interest:

Total acreage of grounds and buildings... Estimated value of real estate including buildings. lcres of farm land under treatment..... Receipts during year: From State Treasury for rom all other sources.....

Total......\$109,008 03 Disbursements: Minor expenses..... Construction..... Weekly per capita cost on current expenditures in-clusive of clothing, etc...

ercentage of daily population engaged in some kind of useful occupation estimated value of farm and garden products during

paid attendants......\$18 to \$2 everage minimum salaries paid attendants......\$10 to \$15 The report also shows that since 1828

5.875 patients have been admitted to the asylum. The number of admisions for the last four years has been as follows: 1890, 322; 1891, 311; 1892,318; 1893, 315.

It is shown, too, that the percentage of insanity has been about the same each year for the past four years. In and waited until he had secured the money from the vault. They then sprang on him, struck swift blows on the head with a weapon presumably a sandbag, and when he sank to the deach classed as "first attack" patients" must be taken also at the sult of the queen by the action of the United States government was suggested today. patients" must be taken alone. The ligures showing this for the past four years as follows: 1890, 229; 1891, 212; 1892, 212; 1893, 210,

The number of patients admitted to the asylum during the past four years,

		WHITE	S.	
14000000		Male.	Female.	Total
1890		70	85	155
1891		92	85	153
1892		90	76	166
1893		83	77	160
	(	OLORE	D.	0.000
		Male.	Female	Total
1890		85	80	165
1891		80	76	151
1892		88	63	151
1893		85	70	155
As compa	red	with th	e figures	

years ago, the asylum has now under treatment 21 more white and 16 more colored patients. The per capita cost of maintenance the past year was 65 cents per head year more than last the present small force of the provisionyear.

### Caught at Last. COLUMBIA S. C., Nov. 15 .- William

Carpenter, one of the most noted young white criminals this State has ever mown, who escaped with the halter almost around his neck, from behind bars, a troop of military and what not some years ago, has been trailed down at last, and is now in jail at Macon, Ga., awaiting the arrival of South Carolina officers to bring him back here. Whether he will be executed or whether he will be sent to the penitentiary with the leaders of the provisional government does not find support in statewas convicted along with him of the murder of Preston Yonce in Eagefield, remains to be seen. A few days ago the murdered man's father and Sheriff Outz of Edgefield arrived here and told the Governor that they had been notified of the man's arrest. The Governor yesterday issued a requisition upon the lovernor of Georgia and deputized J. W. Hardee to bring Carpenter back to the scene of his crime. Carpenter's erima is familiar to the public, although it was committed several years ago. He and Whitfield Murrell murdered Preston. Yonce, a prominent young man of Edgefield county. They were convicted of the murder at the November term of the Court of General Sessions of that county. In December, 1889, just a short time before they cure others. In buying in flasks, you were to have been hanged, they escaped will only buy those with the design from jail. Their escape created talk all over the State. Murrell was re-arrested not long after and his sentence was commuted to ten years in the pententiary. He is now serving his senyour banks charge us 25 cents. Return | tence. Carpenter's disappearance was as complete as if he had been swalowed. Nothing was heard of him unil a few days ago when the sheriff of Edgefield was notified of his arrest in Macon. The man who arrested him will get a nice sum. There is a total reward of \$350 for him-\$250 offered by the Governor and \$100 offered by he sheriff of Edgefield .- State.

Exterminate the Family. TORONTO, Kan., Nov. 13 .- E. P. Barnard., eighty years old, last night hot and killed his wife, aged sixtythree, his daughter, and then himself. He let a letter saying he had outlived his use ulness. It is supposed he and been contemplating this crime some time. He recently Bought a lot in the cometery.

# TO BE RESTORED.

THE QUEEN OF HAWAII TO BE RE-STORED TO HER THRONE.

As She Was Deposed by the United States, She Will be Reinstated by Our Government and then She Must Paddle Her

WASHINGTON, Nov. 11 .- Inquiry at the Department of State warrants the statement that the President has given his approval to the Secretary's findings, in the Hawaiian matter based as they are upon searching inquiries conducted by his special commissioger, Mr. Blount and while it has not been regarded as expedient at this moment to make public the instruction given to Mr. Blount's successor—Minister Willis—or the or-ders issued to Admiral Irwin, who has by this time assumed command of the United States naval forces at Hawaiia it is intimated that in each case the officers have gone to Hawaiia charged to do all that is necessary to restore the state of affairs before the war.

There is still a question as to what may be necessary to secure the result, but it is generally believed that if the representations made by Minister Willis upon the occasion of presentation of his credentials, to the effect that the President desire that the Queen be re-enthroned, should not be sufficient to induce the provisional government to give effect to that desire, then Admiral Irwin will be called upon to exercise his functions and once more the naval forces now aboard the United States flagship Philadelphia and the Adams will be landed and will march through the streets of Honolu'u dragging their getings to the government house. It is felt to be highly improbable, however, that the provisional government will by obstinate resistance to the expressed wish of the United States necessitate a resort to military demonstrations.

But, taking into consideration Secretary Gresham's declaration that this government should reorganize the absoute independence of the Queen, It is balieved that when Liliuokalani is again placed upon the throne from which, according to the findings of Commissioner Blount she was displaced by the action of the United States naval forces the govornment of the United States will regard its duty as fully accomplished. In this respect the secretary of this government will endeavor to repair, but not to maintain, and once installed, the queen must defend her throne and the government unaided by the United States.
This position is believed to be in accord with the doctrine of neutrality and fair dealing to which the government of the United States is pledged and also in conformity with the Republican principle of the right of a majority of the peopie of a nation to prescribe their own form of government,

One novel and totally unexpected rethat the queen was depossessed by the United States and therefore that the potentate would have a sound claim against the United States for compensation for the pecuniary loss she has sustained by her temporary expulsion from the reins of her functions and her emoluments.

A statement of the actual strength of the United States forces at Hawaii's perturbed capital is interesting.

All told the force of American blue jackets and marines with combatant and non-combatant officers, commissioned and war rank, numbers 568 men. The Philadelphia has 68 officers, 310 men and 40 marines; the Adams has 13 officers and 139 men. For active land operations it is understood that not more than 300 officers and men would be available but this number with accessions from the royalist ranks would certainly be more than ample to cope with al government.

A mail steamer from Honoluln is due in San Francisco tomorrow and Rear Admiral Skerrett who was recently relieved from command of our naval force at Honolulu is believed to be on board.

The reports that have been circulated in Washington concerning the cause for Admiral Skerrett's transfer to the Asiatic station have been numerous. The statement that Admiral Skerrett and his family had identified themselves prominently through social functions ments made in letters received from Admiral and Mrs. Skerrett by relatives and friends in this city.

A recent letter from Mrs. Skerrett written beforehe knew he was to be transferred to China and in fact before he was aware that such action was contemplated speaks in the highest terms of the reception given her by the ex queen and makes no mention of kindness extended by persons not partisan to the monarchy or the provisional government. However it is pretty generally accepted that Admiral Skerrett's transfer was based on a belief that he had identified himself too closely in a social way with the foreign or anti royalist element au l also for the additional reason that his successor, Admirsl Irwin is very popul r in Honolulu aud has great nfluence there with royalist and foreigner alike.

Will Take a H . id.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Nev. 10.-The Clyde Steamship Company, which has peretofore offered no resistance to the State constables in the search for liquors transported by its vessels, today declared open war against the dispen-sary law and will fight it in the courts to the bitter end. On the 19th of September the constabularly seized twelve barrels of beer in the Clyde warehouse and the agent, J. E. Edgerton, was arrested and gave bond. Since that time the constabularly have made numerous seizures. Today Agent Edgerton was surrendered by his bondsmen and at once went into the United States Court on habbas corpus. The petition alleges that Elgerton's arrest and imprisonment are illegal because the Divpensary law is unconstitutional. The hearing of the case was fixed for November 20.